

THE WEEKLY ONTARIO.

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W. H. MORTON, J. O. HERITY,
Business Manager, Editor-in-Chief.

TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1921.

THE SCHOOL CONTRACT

THE Board of Education last night considered the part of wisdom to delay the award of the contract for the new Coleman Ward School. All things considered this war, The Ontario agrees, the proper course. Nothing is to be gained by hasty action and while there have been many references in committee and in Board meetings to the erection of this school, and a considerable time has elapsed since it was first proposed, yet handing the contract to any firm last night, in view of the circumstances, would have been, The Ontario believes, something that might, in the future, have caused a shade of regret.

The facts in connection with the tenders have now been made public. A local firm, as it happened, is the lowest tenderer, by approximately \$8,000. In the report of the meeting of last night, to be found elsewhere in this edition of The Ontario, will be seen the account of this. Publicity is, we believe, a good thing in all affairs of this kind. Knowing the facts we can go about these things intelligently and thus the interests of the whole community can best be served.

WITHOUT PREJUDICE

THE need for a moderate-sized and more perfectly appointed hall where concerts of rank and importance, such as the one last evening given by the Presto Musical Club, can be held, was never more vividly brought to public attention than on the occasion referred to.

The acoustic properties of the City Hall auditorium so far as musical requirements are concerned, are nil. An audience composed of the remaining best talent in the city and of music lovers who are not necessarily performers found themselves straining at odd moments to follow vocal selections which they knew in their hearts were being sung with taste and perfect diction, yet which, owing to the unfortunate lack of sounding board, "or something," went awry. Such a place as we suggest could be used almost nightly for concerts and lectures and church social affairs, assuming that it offered something more than the usual church lecture room, and more than the City Hall offers.

The Ontario hardly expects to see such a place in existence in the near future but unquestionably there is need for one.

WONDERS OF THE HUMAN HEART.

FROM Geneva comes the story of a man's heart which ceased to beat for fourteen hours and then resumed operations to the surprise of the mourners preparing for the owner's funeral. That good man had suffered from heart disease for years, and now his doctor says he may live a long time. The rest seems to have done his heart good.

If any human organ deserves a rest—and they all do, if they could get it—the heart would appear to be the one in the most need. Charles Nevers Holmes has been telling the world something about its big job in the Scientific American.

Mr. Holmes calculates that the heart beats on an average 75 times per minute, 108,000 times daily and 39,000,000 times yearly. He explains how the heart-engine contains four compartments, two auricles and two ventricles. "The auricles are reservoirs, which supply the pumping ventricles with blood. Therefore, the

dynamic energy of the heart resides in the right and left ventricles. When these ventricles contract, the right ventricle sends its supply of impure blood to be purified by the oxygen in the lungs, and the left ventricle forces its supply of purified blood to circulate in the body."

Mr. Holmes estimates that the hard-worked heart pumps 270 cubic inches of blood every minute, or more than 225,000 cubic feet of blood per year. "Were the heart a water pump instead of a blood pump it would expel, inasmuch as a cubic foot of water weighs about 62½ lbs., approximately 7,000 tons of water during the course of one year."

Again relying on Mr. Holmes' testimony, if we were to collect in a cubical reservoir the blood a single heart pumps in a year, that reservoir would have to be about 61 feet in each of its dimensions.

Anyone who is statistically inclined may now calculate how much energy the heart was spared that took its fourteen hours' rest."

A CURIOUS CASE.

A CURIOUS case has arisen in a town in Illinois. Some time ago somebody entered the residence of a Mrs. Yost and carried off certain quantities of food, including sugar, raisins and potatoes. The local police having failed to discover the culprit, as police sometimes do fail, Mrs. Yost took down her ouija board and consulted the "spirits." The "spirits" put the blame on a certain Mrs. Walters, and Mrs. Yost did not hesitate to spread the information. It was told in strict confidence, of course, as such things always are told; but, anyway, it got out, and Mrs. Walters, to protect her good name, brought an action of \$10,000 damages against Mrs. Yost for circulating slanderous stories. At the trial, Mrs. Yost made the plea that she had merely reported what the "spirits" had said through the agency of ouija. The judge ruled in favor of Mrs. Yost. He laid down the law that if Mrs. Yost made the statements as of her own knowledge and belief they were slanderous; but if she merely quoted the message delivered to her by ouija there was no slander. The verdict was for the defendant.

It is a world of change we are living in. Not so many years ago a woman who had consulted the "spirits" by means of ouija or any other medium would have been in danger of condemnation as a witch. Now the ouija board is allowed to stand as a protection of a person, accused of slander. Such an interpretation of the law, if generally accepted, would add to the miseries of life. In our own country a member of parliament speaking in the house, is protected from the consequences of his defamatory words by special privileges; but the privilege is not very generally abused. If similar protection were conferred by the use of ouija, nobody would be safe. Everybody would be free to slander everybody else by simply taking the precaution of having ouija spell out the slander before repeating it. And that would be a simple matter, for ouija would have no difficulty in spelling out whatever was wanted.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

In the spring the average man's fancy turns to thoughts of loafing.

The neighbor's chickens are heartily in favor of open gardens openly arrived at.

The back-to-the-farm movement will succeed when some profit appears to lead the way.

Ah, dear spender, come back again. We didn't mean all that harsh talk about thrift.

The fact that the early bird gets the worm teaches us that worms should not rise early.

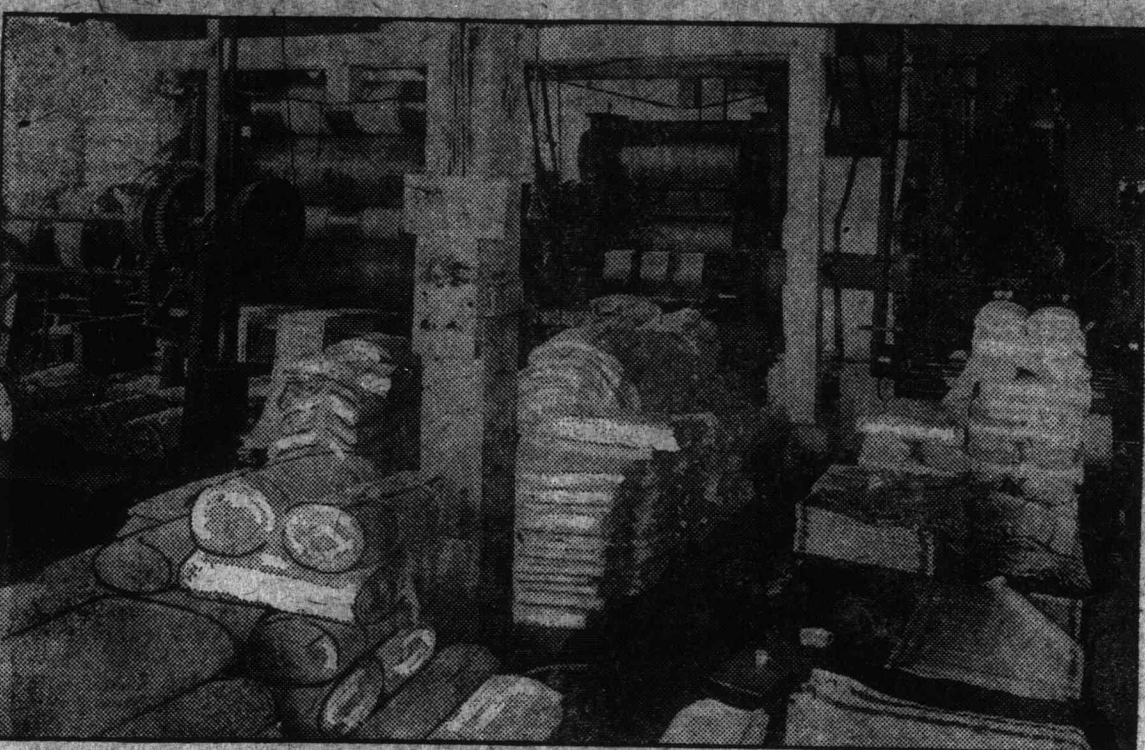
"Let George do it" is probably the only bit of slang that has ever become the policy of an empire.

You can't make 'em believe it, but dishwater will make the hands just as soft as those patent creams.

Poets are born, not made; and the world is still trying to decide whether this is a boast or an alibi.

Montreal liquor supply houses will ship stocks to Regina.

Linen Industry in Canada



Dominion Linens, Ltd., Mangling and Ironing Department, showing Callanders, Hydraulic Mangles, Folding and Measuring Machines. Total floor space about half acre.

The linen industry was initiated in Canada in 1902 by Mr. William Berny, now Vice-President of the Dominion Linens Limited, Guelph, Ontario. Previous to this time, however, there had been several attempts at linen manufacture, and mills established in different parts of Canada, but all had resulted in failure. From the earliest period of human history till almost the close of the eighteenth century, linen manufacture was one of the most extensive and widely disseminated of the domestic industries of European countries. It was most largely developed in Russia, Austria, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Northern France, certain parts of England, the North of Ireland and throughout Scotland. In the latter part of the eighteenth century the invention of cotton spinning machinery gave the linen weaving industry a fatal blow. Domestic spinning and weaving began to shrink and with it hand loom weaving.

In 1815, at Darlington, England, a machine was invented, which after many improvements and modifications has become the perfect system of machinery with which the linen business depended entirely on these imported yarns to keep their plants in operation. In the year 1813, it is estimated that Russia produced about 400,000 tons of flax, and other European countries, including Great Britain and Ireland, 100,000 tons. With the complete collapse of Russia in 1918, it became evident that if the linen business was to be continued in Canada, it would be necessary to establish a spinning plant here, to spin the Canadian grown flax, which with the improved methods of cultivation, were proven equal to or better than the Russian flax, on which the industry had relied previous to the war. A modern flax spinning plant, which would complete the chain of linen manufacture and make the business a purely Canadian one has been installed at Guelph and is now in full running order. This plant has been equipped with the latest/modern dry and wet spinning systems. To secure the highest quality of linen yarns, workers were brought from Belgium, via the C.P.R., who were experienced in water retting flax, similar to the finest Flemish and Belgian flax which are used for producing the highest grade linens.

SECRET OF PERENNIAL YOUTH

Oldest Living Actress Discloses It—First (Choose Ancestry—Hard Work Finest of All Tonics)

"I have passed the third anniversary of my coming of age, that is all. I will not admit any more. Why should I when I feel as alive and well as I did when I was twenty-one?"

And she almost looks it, and certainly acts it—does eighty-four-year-old Dame Genevieve Ward, the oldest living actress, interviewed recently at her home in St. John's Wood, London. On the occasion of her birthday, at Easter-time, the King conferred upon her the Order of a Dame Commander of the British Empire.

Each morning she goes walking, and in the house she helps about, scoring any help for her personal needs. Electric bells and Dame Genevieve Ward never meet. When she wants her maid she calls for her to show that her voice is as full and carrying as ever it was. "Alice!" The call travels from upper room to kitchen, through shut doors and passages.

Reversing the habit of old age, Dame Genevieve will not talk in the strain "I remember the time," but rather of what she is doing and her intentions for the future. Yet her memory is extraordinary. She knows every Shakespearean part she has played "word perfect" and when, very shortly, she appears again as Margaret of Anjou in "Richard III.," for two weeks at the Old Vic she will not turn to the book.

What is her secret for perennial youth and joyous spirits? "The first essential," says this young old lady, "is to be careful in picking your ancestry. I chose long-lived New England stock. I have always worked hard—still do, in fact—it is the finest of all health tonics, but I have never done what the actresses of today do—play after the theatre, go to parties and dances, and the like. I always went straight home, took a bowl of bread and milk, and then to bed."

"I believe in plenty of open-air recreation, riding, swimming, walking; anything to be out beneath the sky. "Our modern women will never be long-lived or really young spirited. How can they be? They persistently abuse the body designed by the Almighty by wearing scarcely any clothes and walking in high-heeled shoes. Women today have little modesty and few manners. I tell them so when I meet them."

are joined to blouses of contrasting silk, the hip length—cape of the cloth, lined with the silk of the bodice.

The combination of cloth and printed foulard into a single costume has for several seasons had its sponsors in Paris, and one designer repeats this idea in showing frocks of foulard with full length coats of navy cloth with foulard.

Out-Out Squares One of the interesting cut-out treatments which are introduced with much variety of interpretation this season, is seen in a foulard model in a printed design which has squares of the plain navy ground cut on three sides and pieced. They are left hanging by the fourth side, so that they flutter with the movement of the dress, the cut-out space being filled with white organdie.

Serge Floreances There are several dresses of serge, boasting a novel trimming, several effects in flat bouffants that are twisted around in spirals and bordered in contrast color, such as navy outlined with red, or maroon with yellow.

Crope de Chine dresses are offered with matching paleots, made with short sleeves and very full by means

of godets. There is also a great deal of colored silk lace, especially in maroon, copper, blond and navy. Georgeette in the Evening In the evening dresses light shades of Georgeette show soft, billowy draperies, and embroideries in self-color effects are preferred. In one particularly effective embroidered treatment a mauve frock has skirt panels covered with conventional colors of wistaria in looped effect of heavy mauve floss.

Straight Line Cloth Dresses The serge dresses are built on straight lines, long waisted, often without any belt, the skirt being gathered to the bodice. On a few models there is a narrow belt, starting from the sides and tied a little on one side. Trimming is mostly placed on the skirt, consisting of embroidery in modern designs, in silk or wool, or even in beads.

This embroidery is either of a color to match the material of the dress, or strongly contrasting and chiefly of the type called "mouse," really a mass of tiny French knots or cut threads, as in carpet embroidery. Afternoon dresses are either with long and straight bodices and short belts, or made in one with girde. Sleeves are either very long and wide or very short.

Gloves of Taffeta A similarly striking offering is the treatment of a black taffeta dress with a little paleot edged with a narrow ruche. This is accompanied by gloves made of the same black taffeta and trimmed with a matching piece of ruche.

Externally or Internally, it is Good—When applied externally by brisk rubbing, Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil opens the pores and penetrates the tissue, touching the seat of the trouble and immediately affording relief. Administered internally, it will still the irritation in the throat which induces coughing and will relieve affections of the bronchial tubes and respiratory organs. Try it and be convinced.

Our Car of Choice Oats HAS ARRIVED Send enquiries and orders, prices will be made to suit you. Out of town dealers might do well also to communicate with us.

HUGHES & CO. Wholesale Distributors, 45 South Front St. Belleville.

But when the Captain says: "Well done, Thou good and faithful servant come Lay down the pitcher and the lamp. Lay down the trumpet, leave the camp!" The hand that held them then was seen Glapsed in those pierced ones—haught between.

OTHER EDITOR'S OPINIONS

Excerpts from the press of Canada, Great Britain and from the leading papers elsewhere for "Ontario" Readers.

SELF SACRIFICE

Physicians in Sarnia have decided that they will not prescribe whiskey to any man unless he is sick in bed, which, considering the preference of all doctors for office practice, rather than work at the bedside, shows that Sarnia doctors are a self-sacrificing bunch. —Lindsay Post.

RECIPROCITY

When Uncle Sam says to John Bull, "If you will try to bear with my damn fools, I will try to bear with yours," that's hands across the sea.—Life.

THE SAME OLD BREED

Opposition members who would cut down the militia estimates are of the same breed as those who pursued similar tactics almost up to the opening of the great war. —Hamilton Spectator.

NOT SO TIGHT-FISTED

Ontario will view reports of tight-fisted farmers in a different light now. Peter Smith's big provincial overdraft and the bonus of \$600 to all the members of the House, are sufficient evidence. —Sudbury News.

"A REASONABLE SUGGESTION"

Because of Mr. Carvell's hostile attitude towards the public ownership of railways, the Ottawa Journal suggests that he should retire from the chairmanship of the Dominion Railroad Board. The suggestion is a reasonable one. It is not right that Mr. Carvell should use the chair of the chief member of the national railroad board as a rostrum for the purpose of discrediting the railway policy to which this country is committed and cannot very well get away from. —Hamilton Herald.

HEADQUARTERS OF HARMONY

Somebody once observed that the one good thing that could be said about a war was that it improved the public's knowledge of geography. The Citizens' Liberty League has possibly the same idea about the referendum. Four thousands of people are asking where Verner is.

On April 18th, 1921, Verner started to thunder down the annals of history as the first place where everybody agreed on anything. It was wet, 254 votes to 0. It does not impair this record of unanimity that the rest of Ontario disagreed with Verner. Right or wrong on the prohibition issue, Verner showed a record which must be the envy of every other community.

In fact, map-sellers and railroad officials report an unprecedented demand for information about the Nipissing district. At their request, these instructions are given to prospective settlers: "Take the west-bound C.P.R. train from North Bay. After an hour or so, get off. If you find yourself at Cache Bay, walk on. If you are at Warren, walk back. The place where every heart beats as one is just half way between the two. —Toronto Telegram.

THE PREACHER.

He held the lamp of truth that day So low that none could miss the way And yet so high to bring in sight That picture fair, "The World's Great Light."

That gazing up, the lamp between The hand that held it scarce was seen

He held the pitcher, stooping low To lips of little ones below, Then raised it to the weary saint And bade him drink when sick and faint;

They drank the pitcher thus between The hand that held it scarce was seen

He blew the trumpet, soft and clear, That trembling sinners need not fear And then with louder note and bold To raze the walls of Satan's hold, The trumpet coming thus between The hand that held it scarce was seen

But when the Captain says: "Well done, Thou good and faithful servant come Lay down the pitcher and the lamp. Lay down the trumpet, leave the camp!"

The hand that held them then was seen Glapsed in those pierced ones—haught between.

—Anon.

A St. Louis woman sent \$2 for a book on the "Art of Preserving," thinking it would teach her how to get rid of wrinkles.

PASSING OF THE PIONEERS

(From The Oshawa Reformer.)

Every few days one reads with regret, and often with a sense of personal loss, of those who came in the early days to the town, or to some of the townships round about, and contributed through their lives to the making of the town or city, and the townships among the finest in the county or Province. Of these there appears often but a brief biographical note, giving little beyond a bare outline of a life bravely and worthily lived. It seems a pity that there should not be made and preserved in every community, at least a worthy sketch of such lives, in recognition of the contribution they made in their day to the general welfare of the community. Such a record would in the course of time furnish valuable materials for historical sketches. They would be an incentive to the next generation to do as well or better than the previous one. They would develop civic consciousness and civic pride. They would help set a standard that no one would care to fall short of, and many would try to surpass. The rising generation would emulate the virtues and achievements of those who went before and blazed the way, and made it easier for those who came after to go further and do better, even, than they had been able to do.

When one thinks of the handicaps of the earlier days and how bravely and cheerfully the first and even the earlier settlers faced their tasks, and how heroically they stayed with it, one feels ashamed to grumble and whine when one has to deny one's self this, or that, and even sometimes to be content with a horse when one's father or grandfather was thankful for—sometimes indeed proud of—a good yoke of oxen.

There were compensations even in the earlier years. There were fewer diversions and attractions. More time was spent socially. Fewer books were read, but they were more carefully read. There were fewer religious services, but they were on the whole more highly prized. Clothing was plainer and coarser, but it wore longer, and one didn't feel quite so embarrassed if he wasn't able to buy a new suit or hat every year. It seems a pity—a shame, that the stories of pioneer life should not be written, before all the pioneers have passed, with all the wealth of literary material they have stored in their memories of the past.

WHAT WILL THE DOCTORS DO? (From The Kingston Whig.)

As a result of the referendum vote the doctors of Ontario will, when the vote is made effective, become the only persons authorized to give orders for liquor. Under the law, as it now stands, the bulk of the liquor consumed in the province is imported direct from outside points by private citizens, and only a small proportion is issued on doctors' prescriptions. As soon as importation ceases, however, the only source of supply will be the government dispensaries, which sell only on an order signed by a doctor.

This change will undoubtedly place the members of the medical profession in an unenviable position. Even now practically every doctor has experiences with people who drop into their offices on a quest for liquor. What will happen when every other source of supply is cut off can easily be imagined, and it is quite within the bounds of probability that the doctors will devise some methods of self-protection.

This is no idle supposition, for in some parts of Ontario it is already being done. On Tuesday evening, the evening following the referendum vote, the medical men of Sarnia made an announcement that, as a result of the vote they would in future refuse prescriptions to all persons other than those sick in bed, and that in future all prescription seekers would be shown the door. The medical men who have taken this position state that they have done so because with importation stopped they do not feel they should have to assume the responsibility of issuing liquor orders.

The idea is spreading, in the western part of the province at least, and it is quite possible that a province-wide movement may be started amongst the doctors who are in sympathy with the attitude taken by those in Sarnia. There is a certain amount of justice in the statement that they should not be called upon to assume the task of being responsible for the distribution of liquor for medicinal purposes, especially as the medical profession is divided in opinion regarding its value in this way, so it will be interesting to watch the development of this move on the part of the doctors.

ALL TOLD TO "Nicholas Laptewick, restaurant last night ate told, it is alleged, the "go." Laptewick landed but this morning Magson gave him orders to dust off Belleville from same advice was freely Brown, William Brenna ward Spillain, who were a vagrancy charge.

PAY DEBT OF BRIT TO STA

Germany Makes This "According to Ability."

PARIS IS RESTLESS

French Eager to Stop many Despite Wh Pays Now

Paris, April 26—Paris and today told the Chamber:

"If on may first satisfy proposals with acceptable are not made by the German, the Rhur will be C. BERLIN, April 26—The event of the United the Allies so desire, is w according to the extent of and capacity, to assume obligations to the United a clause in her counter was definitely learned he

With this exception proposals forwarded to including the offer of t billion gold marks, are forecast in yesterday's press despatches from he The note to the Wash ernet embodying the G posals was made public ternoon.

The text of the claus the amount Germany is r reads:

"Germany declares he to engage to pay for repa tal of fifty billion mark their present value. equally ready to pay this annuities adapted to her capacity up to the total of red billion marks gold."

Germany declares that proposals are only capab carried out if the system now in force is discont with; that she is freed of ductive outlaws now imp and that she is given trade.

Paris, April 26—Possi plying penalties to Ger diately after May 1, a ever propositions Ger make regarding reparati oval, as being seriously according to a well info circular today.

Such action would be a German refusal to tran lion gold marks to R hand over an equivalent as demanded by the Commission.

It is semi-officially the French feel unable l low infractions of the t raint without penalty.

Give G. T. R. 3

To Transfer the

OTTAWA, April 26 brief discussion the Bill, giving the Grand way Company until May into an agreement with ment for the transfer of of the system to the Domi the value of Grand Trun and common stock, was the Commons early tod been rumored that the motion for third re be protracted and might cussion of the propos Lord Shaughnessy, chair directorate of the Cana Railway, for the solution try's railway problem. ter of fact, the debate thirty-five minute.

Police Settled

Mix-up in

A mix-up in milk bot three milk route boys to on Monday, accused of ties belonging to a rival citizens put out bottles' tentation as to whether the one dealer or another, that some milk vendors not belonging to them, in court were withdraw ments of costs.

ALL TOLD TO "Nicholas Laptewick, restaurant last night ate told, it is alleged, the "go." Laptewick landed but this morning Magson gave him orders to dust off Belleville from same advice was freely Brown, William Brenna ward Spillain, who were a vagrancy charge.